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The Macdonald FARM Journal



VOL. 22, NO. 1

JANUARY, 1961



Condensation Difficulties

Vertical Integration by Contract

Opinion on Dairy Industry

The Year Without a Summer

Eighteenth Century Hospitality

AWAY WE GO

Editorial

New Year Message

January is the month, since it has the distinction of owning New Year's Day, when followers of the Gregorian calendar, after having done a bit of soul searching, make resolutions for the New Year. So it is with the Macdonald Farm Journal. Although we shall not make any resolutions, we have taken a long hard look at ourselves and would like to share our thoughts with our readers since they do affect what we will be printing in the year 1961.

First of all, we have asked ourselves what is the reason for our being. The Macdonald Farm Journal is published by Macdonald College which serves the farm, the home and the community. It is for this reason—to better serve the farm, the home and the community—that the College publishes the Journal.

How can the Journal serve the farm, the home and the community? This is the question with which you can assist for it seems to us that the Journal should reflect the environment, the culture and the life of the community in which it circulates, particularly the agricultural element of the community. The word "reflect" should be interpreted in the broadest sense for the Journal can adequately serve only if it affords an opportunity for voicing of opinions by the citizens of the community. The editorial view alone is neither sufficient nor complete. New ideas and opinions are the stuff of change and of progress. The Journal welcomes statements of opinion such as appears in this issue on milk marketing by Mr. Hargreaves. Such statements may be valuable contributions to the rational development of the agricultural industry and of our rural communities, our educational system, and our public institutions.

The Journal also welcomes news of agricultural organizations in the Province of Quebec. It is the

only provincial English farm publication and as such is almost the only medium for province-wide distribution of local news. Announcements of meetings will be published if provided six weeks in advance of the event.

Since Macdonald College is an integral part of the Journal community—those areas of eastern Canada in which agriculture similar to that found in Quebec is practised—the Journal reports on research developments at the College. It receives the kind co-operation of the Macdonald staff, most of whom are specialists in some aspects of the farm operation, including the home, or who are especially interested in the community. Readers are cordially invited to submit comments or problems for their consideration. This is one important way in which the Journal and the College may contribute to the welfare of the community.

Quebec is the proud possessor of such rich and colourful history. There are many volumes of untold stories and historical incidents wrapped in the memories of her people which would be of great interest to others. The Journal welcomes contributions from those interested in putting their memories, or the history of their community, on paper. Such material is not only a credit to the Journal and to the author, but it provides a printed record of bygone days in which many people are keenly interested. If you would boost your community and preserve its history, we urge you to write that others may share your reminiscences.

The work of local poets is also appreciated. The Journal would much prefer to publish, and by so doing encourage, material from local poets than from nationally known authors. The work of famous authors will always find publishers. This is not the mate-

rial in which the Journal is primarily interested. Rather it would prefer the product of local creative talent which is of as much, and frequently more, interest to readers.

To fulfil its commitments to subscribers, the Journal should reflect the interests, the hopes and aspirations and the life of its community. It can do so only if it has the support of those who make up the 'Journal public' of which you are a part. Your literary contributions, and your opinions and comments are always welcome. Your co-operation in helping the Journal to better serve the community is always appreciated.

by L. G. Young

WILL BE INDEXED

Journal readers are advised that an index will be published in December 1961 covering all articles appearing in this year's 12 issues of the Journal. This will provide a handy reference for those readers who wish to keep copies of the Journal on hand.

COVER

Cover picture is of a typical holiday scene to be found in many parts of Quebec, particularly after school and over the week-ends.

Photo by Ciné-Photo.

INDEX

Vol. 22, No. 1

January, 1961

	Page
Editorial	2
Observations	3
Are You Bothered by Condensations Problems?	4
Problems of the Dairy Farmers	6
This is Vertical Integration by Contract	8
Why Water in the Right Quantity is Important to Plants	10
To Talk of Many Things	11
Farmers in the News	12
Country Lane	15
The Year Without a Summer	16
Eighteenth Century Hospitality	17
The Better Impulse	19
The College Page	23

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bservations

REGULATE COMMUNITY AUCTIONS

A recent government press release stated that well over \$300,000 had been paid out by the federal government as compensation for swine slaughtered in connection with the recent hog cholera outbreak. The whole epidemic, we understand, has been traced to one outbreak. The spread of the disease has been assisted by panicky and unscrupulous farmers, community auction sales and drovers.

Some farmers have panicked at the thought of the disease hitting their herds. Fearing financial loss, they have sold infected hogs to the first buyer to appear and have thus helped to spread the disease far and wide. Community auction sales are the worst offenders though. Here farmers gather and germs are provided with excellent opportunities to spread. Unfortunately, such sales are not regulated. All stock, healthy and sick, is accepted

and mixed, allowing diseases to spread far and wide. It is easy to see how such a very contagious disease as hog cholera is easily spread through such sales.

In our opinion the government should clamp down on these sales. Not only are they a menace to healthy livestock, but they have been at least partially responsible for the cholera epidemic which so far has cost the Canadian taxpayers close to half a million dollars. Their present methods of operation are a liability for responsible farmers and citizens. Since control of contagious diseases is a federal responsibility, perhaps the federal government could apply some controls.

SPARE THE HIGHWAY

Driving along the Magog-Sherbrooke highway the other day we were impressed by the lack of long-range planning evident in this

highway project. Such a lack is evident in many areas of our fair Province. We build superhighways, then clutter them with driveways and schools, to a great extent defeating our original purpose because the highways become posted with 30 mile limits and are a menace to users.

Down in the wide open spaces of the Texas Panhandle a few years ago we were mightily impressed to find the highways posted with these signs: NO ACCESS WITHOUT PERMISSION. This was in an area where the problem is much less acute than in this Province. We could do with some of this long-range planning and a few roads for local traffic beside some of our busier highways.

MACHINE IS GOAT AS ERROR TRACED

The supervisors at National Bureau of Standards were perplexed when one of its computers used to translate Russian into English kept recording the phrase "water goat" while translating a Russian engineering paper. After much checking it was discovered the "water goat" was the machine's translation of "hydraulic ram."

Are You Bothered by CONDENSATION PROBLEMS?

By Prof. E. A. BANTING

Chairman of the Department
of Agricultural Engineering

The condensation of moisture on windows, storm windows, floors and walls of homes is one of the most common problems which the householder has to meet. Ask any consultation service and you will find that, particularly during the winter, there are more queries on what to do about condensation than there are about any other single topic. The problem encompasses both human health and the life of the dwelling. On the one hand, moisture — a certain amount of it — in the air is necessary for health; on the other, an excess of moisture in the walls and woodwork — such as window sash and sills — will soon cause decay and destruction of those parts.

There is moisture in the air we breathe. Absolutely dry air is unknown outside the laboratory. This moisture is in vapour form — invisible, and only becomes visible when it condenses. Steam on your glasses when you come in out of the cold; steamed or frosted windows; moisture on your plate under a piece of hot toast; dew on the grass, are all evidences of this condensation. Always it takes place when air at any temperature is in contact with a surface that is colder.

It is possible to measure the amount of moisture in the air, but usually we are not so much interested in the amount as in a proportion. The proportion is the relationship between the actual amount of moisture in the air at a given temperature, and the amount it will hold at that temperature, and it is called the "Relative Humidity". Relative Humidity (RH for short) is usually given as a percentage. When the weatherman says the RH at 7.00 a.m. was 80% and falling as the day advances, he is not saying that the amount of moisture in the air is changing, he is merely saying that, as temperature rises the air could

If we are to be comfortable, the air we breathe must contain a certain amount of moisture. However, the more moisture in the air, the more difficulty encountered with frosting of windows and steaming of walls, doors and ceilings. Professor Banting suggests ways of overcoming these problems.

hold more moisture, so the proportion changes.

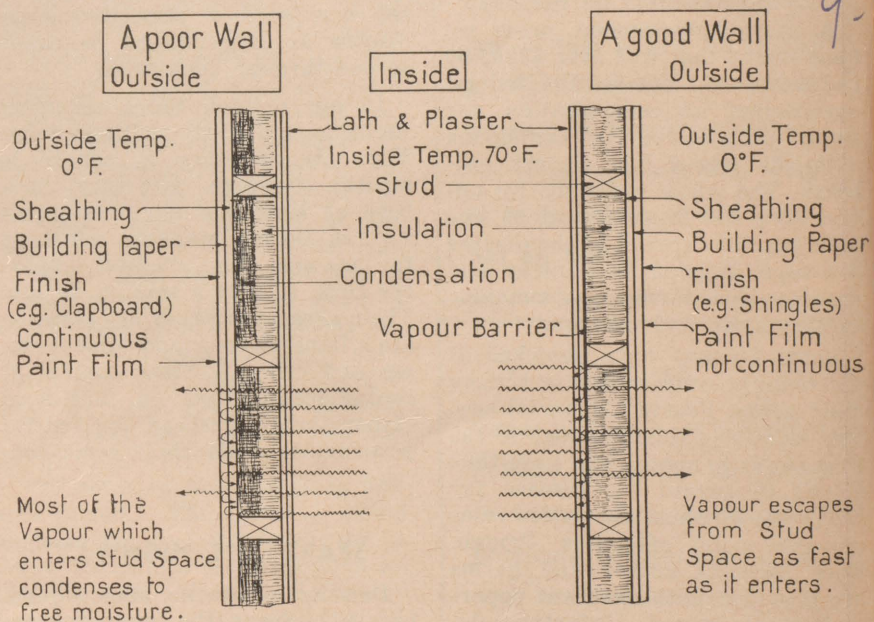
Comfort in the Home

During wintertime, or cold weather, we usually think of house heating in terms of keeping the temperature around 70°F. Some people like it warmer. Actually, if temperature alone were considered, we might try to keep it about 72 for reading, or other occupations where we are inactive, and perhaps at 68 where actual physical work was being done. However, it is possible to be quite warm and comfortable, reading at 70°F, or, under different conditions doing physical labour at 70°F. The dif-

ference in the condition would be the Relative Humidity. 70° with a high RH can feel warm, and 70° with a low RH can feel cool. Hence, comfort depends on both temperature and humidity.

Humidity is doubly important during the heating season. Because temperature is low, outside air, even with a high Relative Humidity, has very little moisture in it. Consequently, to bring it up to comfort conditions we have to add moisture to it when we heat it. Since there is a continual change of air in the house — be it ever so slow — there is always air being brought into the house which needs some moisture added. For this purpose we have devices for increasing the humidity such as evaporators and sprays for the furnace, or cabinet models to which a pail of water has to be added, perhaps every day. In addition, of course, a lot of moisture is added through cooking, drying clothes, and so on. If this moisture isn't added, the air in the house becomes very dry. It is hard on the furniture for the finish may be damaged, and sometimes it falls apart because the glue dries out completely. It is harder on the health, for in dry air the nasal passages become irritated, and we

Figure 1.



Vapour movement indicated thus 

are more subject to colds and other disorders of the throat and lungs.

However, keeping this house humidity up raises other problems. The higher the humidity, the more trouble you have with frosting and steaming windows, or even walls and ceilings.

It must be remembered that moisture condenses on cold surfaces. The temperature at which condensation starts is called the "Dew Point". The more moisture there is in the air, the higher the dew point temperature. If condensation cannot be tolerated there are two obvious treatments: lower the moisture content of the air so that its dew point temperature is below that of the "cold" surfaces, or increase the temperature of the surface so it is above the dew point.

Possible Treatments

Some people ignore the problem, and tolerate the condition. This can lead to wet wooden parts of the building, such as window sash frames and sills, or wetness in the interior of walls, all of which can cause paint to blister off, and may eventually lead to decay of the part.

Wetness of window parts is caused by the absorption of water when the condensation, or melted frost, runs down and enters the wood. This is obvious. What is not obvious is illustrated in Figure 1. On the left is shown typical construction of a section of insulated wall, without the protection of a vapour barrier — which slows down the passage of moisture vapour from the warm side of the wall. Here the vapour enters the stud space and in such amounts that it eventually reaches a point in the wall which is at the dew point temperature. Condensation takes place here, and moisture so deposited can harm the wall. On the right is a section properly protected with barrier. Here the moisture can escape through to the exterior as fast as it enters the wall space, and no appreciable condensation takes place in the wall. In some houses there is no vapour barrier on the inside, and a tight seal of paint on the outside provides one there, so moisture enters the wall freely and is trapped there. On such walls the outside paint usually blisters off as fast as it is applied. Not only that but the moisture can cause decay of studs, plates and sills.

If the outside wall of your home is well painted clapboard you could be in for trouble in this way. To



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circumvent such trouble, see that there is a good interior vapour barrier by applying one of paint. (There are paints on the market which form good vapour barriers). Protect the stud space and structural wood of your wall, and your paint job, by installing vents at tops and bottoms of stud spaces. These are small plastic or aluminum screens which fit into holes bored from the outside.

Ventilation Necessary

Some ventilation of the home takes place naturally. The outside air enters past windows and doors, even when reasonably well fitted. Some people supplement this ventilation by actually leaving a window open for the night, or for daytime as well. By regulating the amount of ventilation and the amount of moisture added it is

possible to keep the moisture vapour quite low, even to the point of controlling all condensation. However, as pointed out above, this can lead to unhealthful conditions. Certainly, the moisture can be controlled so that there is not excessive condensation.

Insulation Important

The second method of preventing condensation is to increase the temperature of the surface. This is done by cutting down the passage of heat from this surface to the outside by adding insulation. For walls add insulation but note the importance of vapour barrier as shown in Figure 1. For windows obviously this means storm sash. Unfortunately, installing a storm window doesn't always remove the condensation. Instead of

(Continued on page 7)



Problems of the Dairy Farmers' and their Solution

as proposed by

JAMES HARGREAVES, dairy farmer

Mr. Hargreaves operates a dairy farm at Massawippi, Que., where he has been farming since 1931. He is chairman of the English speaking milk producers' association for his region.

At left: Mr. and Mrs. Hargreaves admiring flowers in the garden beside their home.

I have taken up the role of propagandist for a group of farmers because of the crying need for action; proved by the number of farms in my district abandoned or turned to part time enterprise, by the very prevalent discontent and by my own farm accounts.

Simply stated, the problem is this. By comparison with other trades, the farmers are not getting enough money for their milk; in consequence they are dropping into the limbo of part time men, or they are very miserable, or both. This is not a cyclical disturbance of price levels, it is secular, getting worse year by year.

In my group, supplying an evaporated milk plant, misery is made greater by knowing that the fluid outlet people get about \$2.00 per cwt more and that our price is depressed by surplus from that, and other outlets.

The Quebec Agricultural Marketing Act gave us the right to bargain, collectively, with one buyer. When this buyer pleads market competition we are defeated. All that remains to be bargained for is a trifle off his margin of profit. We estimate this margin of profit at about 4% of turnover; so, if we took it all we might perhaps gain 12 cents per hundred; and what is twelve cents to us? Anyhow, no company will operate without profit, nor could a cooperative, for long.

The problem, then, is to raise the "market price" and my reading of economics leads to the answer: "remove the surplus". There are many ways in which that can be done; choose one that is quick, and effective, under the given circumstances.

One could work on the farmers,

to make them cut back production: but most experts, and all the farm organisations dominated by them, are pulling in the opposite direction. One could follow the example of certain labour unions, organise resistance, call strikes, bully people, till demands are met; but I do not like that. One could ask the government for a subsidy, a nice, conventional, popular, soothing syrup; but subsidies are habit forming, and they depress market prices. Moreover, the pittances we have had so far have done more harm than good.

What we need is the right, and the power, to enter the market and bargain as equals. That means bargaining for the industry as a whole, not dickering with one buyer who can control our destiny for his own ends. We must have power to withhold milk until bid a price yielding us a return comparable to the rewards of other Canadians for equal labour, skill and capital. In the dairy industry, as a whole, there is no more than 10% surplus. It would be easy to eliminate that.

The principles should be (1) take out of the market all milk that does not come up to No. 1 standard; it ought not to be sold for human consumption anyway. (2) set a quota, starting at present production levels, and enforce it rigorously; with no nonsense about "making your own" and no special favours. (3) if there is still surplus, require the producers best able to afford it to cut back on shipments. (4) strengthen and develop retail marketing of milk, and milk products, by modern commercial methods such as advertising, packaging and public relations. Get rid of the ice-cream

that has no cream content and stop other such malpractices.

There is the opening for beneficent legislation. We need a closed professional organisation, as already given the lawyers, doctors, engineers, accountants and many others. We want power to exclude unfair competition, because it is contrary to public interest for chaos to continue, because it is too risky to have important articles of diet produced under ruinous competition, because quality should not be sacrificed to commercial piracy.

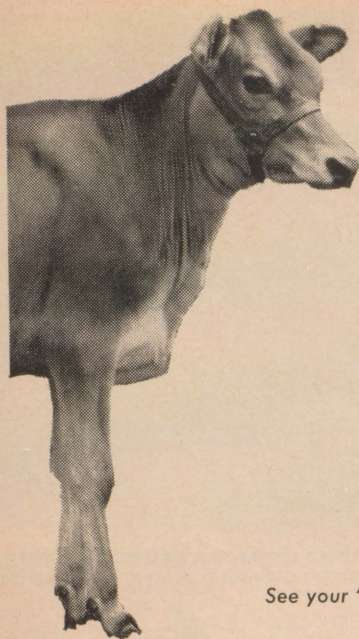
I think all Canadian dairy farmers should be brought into this scheme, but, if it must grow step by step, start with the fluid and evaporated trade and extend to other outlets as soon as possible. Above all, let us talk about milk, for human consumption, the best that scientific and professional pride can ensure, not tolerances for dirt.

If there are groups that want to stay outside, a system of 'insulation' must be devised. I think that none would remain dissident for long, if honestly advised and properly informed. It is for the experts to decide whether the necessary legislation should be Federal or Provincial: parallel and complete.

(Continued on page 12)

Contributions of opinion on agricultural or rural problems will be welcomed by the Journal. Comments from our readers on these opinions are also welcome.

Correspondence should be addressed to Macdonald Farm Journal, Macdonald College, P.Q.



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CONDENSATION . . .

(Continued from page 5)

frost forming on the inside of the main window it forms on the storm. The picture (Figure 2) illustrates this condition. Here, the window on the left is *sealed* in place and little or no vapour can get past it into the space. There is no frost on the storm. On the right, the inside sash is hung on hinges for ventilation, and moisture vapour can get past the sash quite freely. Moreover, the storm is fairly close fitting, and the vapour cannot get past it. This condition could be cured by either sealing the inner window with tape or caulking compound, or boring some ventilation holes through the storm window to allow the vapour to escape.

Some Quantitative Examples

For those who have some knowledge of psychrometry, the principles of condensation control can be shown by example.

First, the Comfort Zone of house heating is the temperature range where the effective temperature is 67°F. Air temperature of 73° at a RH of 30% ranging down to 69°F at 70% RH gives this effective



Figure 2.
Frost on inside of storm window.

temperature.

Suppose, for purposes of illustration, that you try to maintain 69°F with 70% RH. Any surface in the room that had a temperature below 59° would condense moisture. Since, in almost any house except those that are very well insulated, walls can be below 59°F in spite of 69°F in the room, it is obvious that this condition would be difficult to maintain. At the other extreme of 73° at 30%, it would require a surface temperature of 40°F to condense moisture. From this it should be ob-

vious that it would not be possible to maintain comfort and at the same time to keep moisture levels, and consequently RH so low that condensation would not take place on windows unprotected by storm windows when outside temperatures are below freezing. In fact, to prevent condensation from air at 70°F on a surface at 0° (such as a window in sub-zero weather), the RH would have to be as low as 2% which is almost impossible.

General Suggestions

Not many people will bother to check the relative humidity in their houses. The only instrument which will give a proper reading is a psychrometer, as most dial type indicators are quite unreliable unless quite expensive. Hence, there is little point in suggesting that a certain level of RH be maintained. For general direction, the best advice is to add as much moisture as possible in your furnace, or humidifier, ventilate sufficiently that the air is always fresh and relatively odour free, and then try to combat condensation where it occurs by installing storm windows, ventilating window spaces or insulating cold wall areas.



Interior of hatchery where chicks are started. Hatchery is part of complete co-operative poultry centre at Victoriaville.



HATCHERY

THIS IS VERTICAL

At left: Left to right — Jean Milord, fieldman; Mr. Nicol, president, Sherbrooke Agricultural Co-op; Joe Bedwell, Fitch Bay, farmer; Fred Kent, farmer, Georgeville; Manager Gravel of Sherbrooke Co-op. Group is standing in front of Fred's house which shows renovations.

Sherbrooke Agricultural Co-operative now raises about 500,000 broilers per year on contract. It will begin producing swine on contract this month. For some answers on how and why the Co-op has started production on contract, and what effects contracts have on the farmers concerned, I visited the Co-op and some of the farmers involved.

Head office of the Sherbrooke Co-op, better known as La Société Coopérative Agricole de Sherbrooke, is located at 708 King Street West, Sherbrooke. It has a feed mill at this site and a machinery depot and service centre at 99 Grand Forks Street South. Besides these it has branches in Cookshire, Magog and Windsor Mills and has assets of approximately \$700,000. Majority of the Co-op business is with its 625 members, although it has 2,100 non-members doing business with it.

While feeds and concentrates accounted for the major part of the Co-ops turnover of 2-1/4 million dollars last year, it also sells machinery, hardware, oil, boots, overalls and agricultural chemicals. And, says Manager Gravel, "If a farmer wants something which we

don't have available, we'll get it." The Co-op also acts as agent for members shipping livestock to Le-grade, the Co-operative abattoir, or to the Co-operative poultry plant at Victoriaville.

Centre of the Co-op's broiler production is in Stanstead County, between Georgeville and Magog on the east side of Lake Memphremagog. Parts of this region are hilly and sometimes rocky. The farms do not lend themselves well to cultivation with large machinery. Here we find the Bedwell farm and those of Albert Gauthier, and the two Keet brothers, Fred and Dale. Together they turn off about 380,000 broilers per year.

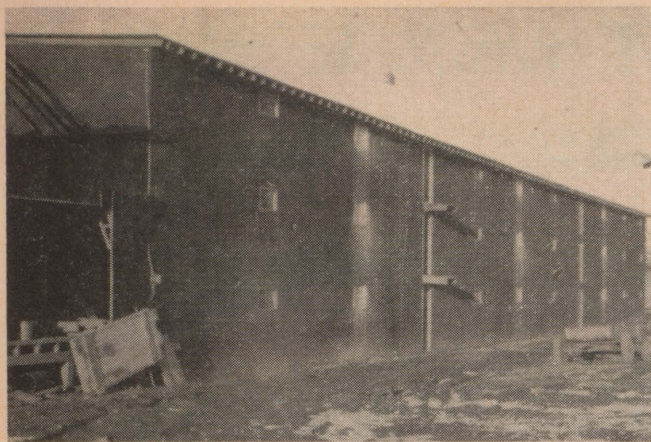
When I asked Manager Gravel why broiler production is centred here, he pointed out that it was in this area that farmers were forced to find some other more profitable enterprise than dairying. These farms just don't make profitable dairy operations because many are too small and land isn't good enough. Fred Keet put his finger on what's happening when he told me that within the last fifteen years he has bought three additional farms, switched from dairy to beef and gone into

the broiler business. In the summer, when he finishes his own haying, he custom hays the farms of eight to nine neighbours.

Why has the Co-op started contracting? President Nicol put it this way: "The feed and packing companies were starting to contract. For farmers to control their own affairs, it was necessary for the Co-operative to contract."

Broiler Production is Exacting

To appreciate the broiler contract, it is necessary to know something about the broiler business. It takes about three months to raise a broiler to a weight of about 3-1/2 lbs. During this time a bird will eat approximately 9.5 lbs. of feed, much of which is consumed in the last month of its life. However, to attain this rate of growth and this level of feed conversion, about 2.7 lbs. of feed per pound of live bird, its living conditions must be closely controlled. Waterers and feeders must be a certain distance apart and arranged so that birds do a minimum of walking. The amount of lighting is important. Temperature must be controlled within two or three degrees. Ventilation must be adequate and hu-



Joe Bedwell's 3-storey broiler house. It will accommodate 6,600 broilers on each floor and is 150' x 40'. Since picture was taken bulk feed bin has been built on end of building (at left).



Operations at poultry packing plant in Victoriaville. Birds are readied for the consumer.

↑
FARM

to

↑
PACKING PLANT

INTEGRATION BY CONTRACT

midity must be watched carefully. Feed must meet certain standards. The poults must be of good stock. But the broiler producer's greatest bugbear is disease. Although the poults are vaccinated against some diseases, the producer must keep a close check for signs of disease. Twelve hours can mean the difference between successful disease control and heavy losses.

Capital outlay for adequate housing varies. The Keet brothers have converted the top part of their cow barns. Albert Gauthier has converted the upstairs of his stable and built two other poultry houses. Joe Bedwell built a 3-storey poultry house 150' x 40'. Besides this, the cost of the birds, and the heating, by either gas or oil, must be considered. Cost of financing production will run about 55¢ per bird, at the minimum.

Most important of all, broiler producers must be assured of a market. This market must be available when the birds reach the required weight and it must be sufficient to take the full batch of birds. There is always danger of overproduction, and it is this problem which the contract overcomes to some extent, since, before signing a contract, the abattoir will be reasonably certain of a market, thus tending to hold production to consumption levels.

The Contract

The contract presently in use by the Sherbrooke Co-operative involves four parties. The hatchery, the producer, the feed supplier and the abattoir all sign it. Under the contract, the producer agrees to buy his poults from the stated hatchery and to buy his feed from the prescribed feed mill. He must sell his broilers at the going market price to the abattoir. In this instance both the hatchery and abattoir are owned by La Co-operative Federee, the provincial wholesale co-operative, and are located at Victoriaville. The feed dealer is the Sherbrooke Co-op.

Under the contract, the producer receives some assurance of at least a break-even price. If broilers are of good quality and average 3½ lbs. liveweight, the hatchery, the abattoir and the feed mill contribute equally to a maximum of 3¢ per lb. total to provide the producer with a 19¢ price if the price is less than 19¢. Thus if the market goes to 14¢, the producer receives 17¢. If it is 18¢, he receives 19¢. If the broiler price exceeds 22¢ per lb., the abattoir will withhold, in reserve against possible lower prices, half of the price over 22¢ up to a maximum of 2¢ per lb.

This contract is so arranged that it is to the financial advantage of all four parties to produce the best results. It assures that the hatchery provides chicks of high quality, that the feed is good and the grow-

ing birds are well cared for.

Fieldman Jean-M. Milord, who works for the Sherbrooke Co-op, checks details, provides advice and assistance to the producers, and arranges the contracts. To obtain operating credit, producers sign a bank note which the Co-op guarantees. The note bears interest at about 6% per year or about ½% per month. Since the producer is able to pay cash for his feed, he receives a 2% discount. At the end of 3 months when he pays off his loan he has made ½% on the borrowed money by being able to pay cash.

Although this may appear simple, the Co-op is very strict about the qualifications of the producers with which it signs contracts. First, they must be members and be farmers. Secondly, they must be reliable, interested in the business and willing to accept advice. Thirdly, they will be provided with only as many birds as they can care for adequately.

Producers Like Contracts

When I asked Fred Keet his opinion of the contract he replied: "I wouldn't try to produce broilers without one. It's the only way to be sure of a market." His brother Dale likes the information the Co-op provides. At the completion of each batch of birds, all four parties know exactly what the cost per

(Continued on page 14)

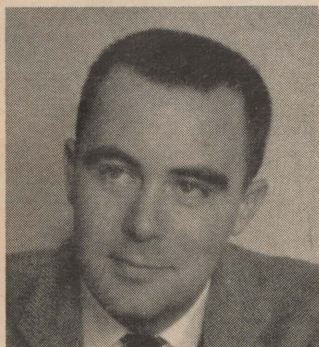
Why Water

In The Right Quantity

Is Important

To Plants

by Bill GRAHAM
Agricultural Meteorologist



Water is probably the most important single factor to farm crops. Although growth depends on three things: moisture, temperature and light, the last two do not vary as much from year to year as does the supply of water in the soil.

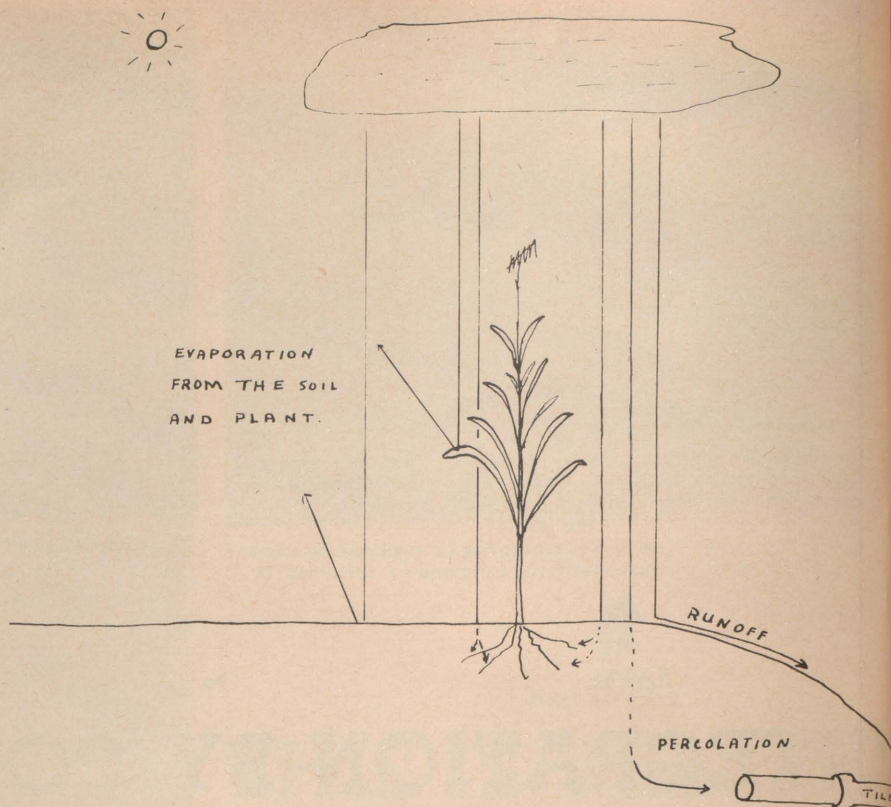
Why is water so important to crops? There are several good reasons. Each green plant is made up of about 80% water. This water acts not only as a food to the plant but it is also responsible for transport of all the other food for the plant from the roots to the growing parts of the stems and leaves. In the soil, water dissolves the plant foods and carries them in solution to the root hairs where they are absorbed into the growing plant. Water is also important as a soil conditioner and plays a big part in the formation of new soil.

There must be some water in the soil or plants cannot grow. This water comes from two sources. The main one is rainfall and the other is water stored in the soil from snow melted during the spring.

For purposes of discussion we divide water in the soil into three types.

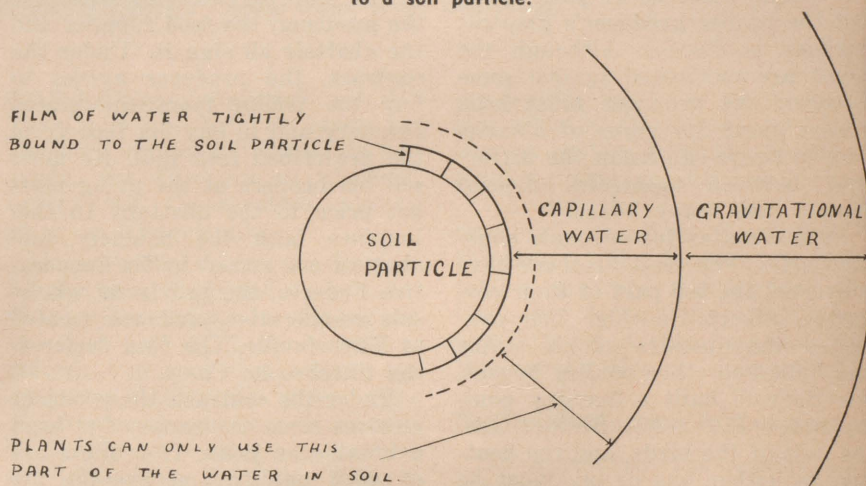
Gravitational Water

The first type is gravitational water, the kind you see coming out of the drains. It moves freely down through the soil and drains away.



ABOVE — The story of rainfall in one picture.

BELOW — Diagram showing three kinds of soil water in relation to a soil particle.



If low-lying areas in fields are not properly drained, gravitational water will accumulate, forming a wet spot. This kind of water can be used by growing plants but usually is not, because when it is present the plant roots cannot obtain enough air to function properly.

Capillary Water

We cannot see the second kind of soil water which is held in tiny spaces in the soil. It is called capillary water and is the most useful to the plants. This is the kind of water which they must have to grow from seeding time

until harvest. Capillary water will not drain away yet it can move up or down in the soil as well as sideways. The only way this water can be removed from the soil is by being taken into the plant roots or by evaporation into the air as it moves upwards to the surface of the field.

There is a limit to how much of this water the soil can hold. When all the spaces or pores in the soil are full of capillary water, the soil has reached its "field capacity" and any more water will drain away through ditches and tile drains.

(Continued on page 11)

To Talk of Many Things

Hog Cholera

A farmer approached me not too long ago about the government policies concerning hog cholera and the reason why we don't follow the system used in the U.S.A. The answer is an easy one. Hog cholera in the U.S. is a 40 million dollars a year expense. The U.S. has a vaccination programme to control hog cholera. American hog producers therefore must live with hog cholera and take all possible measures to control it. Canada, on the other hand, combats it by trying to eliminate the virus completely by a quarantine and slaughter policy.

Tool Tales

The Nova Scotia Farm News reports on how one farmer keeps an orderly tool shed. On the wall of the shed there is an outline of each wrench, each shovel handle and each tool. It is very easy then to return the tool to its proper place when not in use and it is

by John ELLIOTT,
Agricultural Fieldman

very easy to spot missing tools because the vacant space, with its painted background, tells the story. A little thought along this line and a little time spent in preparing a place to hang tools, when not in use, will save many an hour in the course of a year—and many a tool too.

Time for Questions

Have you asked yourself these questions:

PASTURES. Did you have enough pasture last year? If not, how can it be augmented and supplemented? Were the pastures in use good ones? If more pasture was available than required, was any money lost or did you put it to use by making grass silage?

CROPS. How did the grain crop turn out—a high yield or a low one? Did you have enough? If the crop was low yielding—why? Was the seed bed well prepared, were



good quality seeds planted, was the correct type of seed planted for the area? What would be the advantages of fertilizers? These questions can also be asked about the corn and all other crops grown.

WEEDS. What would be the advantages of weed killers? To what extent did the crops suffer because of weeds? What weeds were most prevalent—golden-rod? mustard? thistles? others?

Taking the farm on the whole, how can things be improved upon?

Now is the time to start looking ahead, not one year, but many. It is not just a matter of looking down the list and saying "Yes" and "No" but rather "What", "Why" and "How". Radio, television, farm papers, agronomes, neighbours, colleges, all can be a source of information.

Hygroscopic Water

The third kind of soil water is not important to crops. It cannot be seen by the naked eye. It forms a thin film which is bound tightly around each little soil particle in much the same way as an orange peel is bound to an orange. This water cannot be removed from the soil when in the field. In fact, the only way it can be removed is to heat a small amount of soil in an oven for a while. Eventually, the film of water will be evaporated from around each soil particle. This kind of soil water is called "Hygroscopic water".

How Soils Lose Water

One-half of the annual rainfall is lost by runoff over the soil surface. Runoff occurs mainly during heavy rains after the land surface, crops and other vegetation have absorbed all the water they can hold. The amount of runoff depends on the slope of the land, kind and condition of the soil, type of crop or other cover, the nature of the storm and in what season it occurs. Frozen or wet soils in spring and fall will have a much greater runoff during a heavy rain than will a dry soil in the summer.

The kind of soil is important. Sandy soils will have less runoff during a heavy rainfall than a clay soil. The spaces between the soil particles are much longer in the sandy soil and allow the water to enter freely. Clay is very different. Besides having very small spaces between particles, when a clay soil gets wet the particles swell and close the spaces, leaving no place for the water so it must run off over the soil surface. Runoff water often causes severe soil erosion problems.

Gravitational water was mentioned earlier. It sinks into the soil and moves downward by the process of "percolation" and is finally lost through tile drains or natural drainage. A considerable amount of plant food is lost from the soil by the percolating action of this water.

Much Water Lost Through Evaporation

As far as the crops are concerned, a serious loss of soil water is due to evaporation. It may occur in two ways: from the soil and from the growing plants. The evaporation of water from the soil is particularly serious because it is mainly the capillary water which is lost in this way and that

is the kind the plants must have for growth. Capillary water is lost through evaporation simply because it can move upwards in the soil. The soil surface dries out and, just as would happen with a sponge, more water moves up to replace what has evaporated. Therefore, during hot, dry weather, a considerable amount of moisture can be lost in a short time. Everyone has noticed that following a light shower in midsummer the leaves and stems of a crop will be wet but the ground under the crop may be almost dry. Obviously, most of the rain has been caught on the leaves and stems and very little of it was able to reach the soil. The crop cannot use this form of water and it evaporates into the air again. Many light summer showers are of no help to the crops because they never reach the soil. Together, evaporation of water from the soil and from wet plants and foliage accounts for the loss of one-quarter of the rainfall.

There is one other way in which large volumes of water are lost from the soil and the crops. It is a complicated process and a very important one to the plants. We know that plants require large amounts of water to grow and that

(Continued on page 14)

FARMERS IN THE NEWS...

ANNUAL MEETING OF MONTREAL MILK PRODUCERS MARKETING BOARD

The annual meeting of the Montreal Milk Producers Marketing Board was held recently in Montreal but was closed to the press. A release issued later by the Board advises that almost 700 farmers were present for the meeting held in the two languages.

Two directors of the Board had their mandate renewed. Other seats were not up for election. Directors are as follows: Mr. E. E. Richmond, president; Janvier Gladu, vice-president, Clement Beauchemin, treasurer; and members John K. Dickson, Origene Gatien, Honorius Lafond, R. W. Simpson.

In his opening address president Richmond declared that negotiations with dairies lasted for 18 months before an arbitration award was made. Seven resolutions were discussed. The Board represents about 4,000 producers.

GRANBY CO-OP CONTINUES TO EXPAND

The Granby Agricultural Co-operative received 400 million lbs. of milk from 5,000 farms in 1959-60. Business volume was \$19,300,000. The annual meeting which dealt with reports for the year ended July 31, 1960 and with the election of directors was presided over by President Omer Deslauriers. The Co-op has 3,960 members.

Mr. Philippe Pariseault, manager, stated that milk receipts this year were 30,000,000 lbs. greater than in the previous year. In spite of this the Co-op had to buy 3,900,000 lbs. of skim milk powder and 3,744,000 lbs. of butter to meet the demands for its product in excess of its own production.

The Co-op has built a cheese factory at Bon Conseil which went into production last May. It has a capacity for a million pounds of milk per day. The Joliette plant has been enlarged to double its capacity for cheddar cheese production. A new cold storage warehouse has been built at Granby with a capacity of 40,000 boxes of butter. An ultra-modern head office is now being constructed in Granby and will be completed shortly. A new reception room was built at La Pérade during the past year. Terminating his report, the gen-

eral manager indicated that other possibilities for expansion are being considered and it is quite possible that the Co-op will have another dairy factory before the end of next year.

Mr. Pariseault stated that the Granby Co-op is the largest dairy processor in the country. It also provides other services to members. He stated that 80 per cent of its milk is received from members.

Officers include Mr. Omer Deslauriers, president; Mr. Philippe Pariseault, manager; Mr. Isidore Martin, vice-president; Mr. Adé- lard Lemoyne, treasurer and Mr. R. P. Sabourin, secretary. The Board of thirteen directors represent members in the 210 parishes and 22 counties in which the Co-op does business.

NEW PRESIDENT FOR DAIRY INDUSTRY COMMISSION

Mr. Nolasque April, agronome and farmer, Director of the Agricultural School at Ste. Martine, has been appointed president of the Dairy Industry Commission. In announcing the appointment, Agriculture Minister Courcy declared that Mr. April is well aware of farm problems. He has been an agronome for 35 years in the Chateauguay region. He was formerly president of the Commission in 1940-41.

PROBLEMS OF . . .

(Continued from page 6)

mentary laws are quite possible.

What I long for is an efficient and progressive industry, producing the very best possible food and selling it, at reasonable prices, to all who want it. Dairy farmers should be well informed, alert to their responsibilities and, above all, proud of their profession. A radical re-organisation is called for, requiring new legislation, sympathetic government action and discipline amongst the farmers themselves. I have put forward a scheme which seems to me to be the best way to get quick action; if we fail to get this, there are other methods which we must try.

* * *

"Does your husband understand horse racing?"

"Rather! The day before a race he always knows which horse is certain to win, and the day after he knows exactly why it didn't."

DATES TO NOTE

Dairy Farmers' of Canada Annual Meeting in Vancouver Jan. 17-19.

* * *

La Coopérative Fédérée de Québec Annual Meeting in Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal Feb. 1 and 2.

* * *

Quebec Farm Radio Forum and Quebec Farmers' Association semi-annual meeting in Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, Feb. 1 and 2.

* * *

Macdonald College Royal, Macdonald College, Feb. 24.

* * *

National Salon of Agriculture Show Mart, Montreal, Feb. 17-26.

* * *

Canadian Federation of Agriculture 25th Anniversary Annual Meeting, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Feb. 20-24.

QUEBEC BRANCH CANADIAN TREE FARMERS HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

At the recent Annual Meeting of the Quebec Branch of the Canadian Tree Farmers' Association members were conducted on a tour of the Morgan Arboretum, a Christmas tree grading project and several selective cutting operations for firewood production and a display of woodlot equipment. Melville Graham, Principal of Arundel Intermediate School, described the work being done by the school, with the assistance of the Canadian International Paper Company, to encourage tree farming on marginal lands in this area.

A business meeting of the Quebec Branch of the C.T.F.A. was held under Chairman Stuart Armstrong of Lachute and Secretary-Treasurer C. B. Kevin Clarke of Montreal, following a chicken Bar-B-Q in the Chalet Pruche at Macdonald College. During the meeting several points regarding unemployment insurance and fixation of assessment on tree farm lands were discussed. Stuart Armstrong of Lachute was elected Chairman of the Quebec Branch and C. B. Kevin Clarke was returned as Secretary-Treasurer.

EXPANSION AT LENNOXVILLE FARM

Awarding of a \$74,645 contract heralds the first stage in the construction of a dairy cattle breeding centre at the federal experimental farm at Lennoxville, Quebec.

The Hon. Alvin Hamilton, Minister of Agriculture, today announced that the contract went to Eugene Marcoux Incorporated of Sherbrooke, Que. It covers construction of the first three buildings of the project, together with yard paving.

One of the buildings will be a 24 foot by 159 foot bull stud barn, with an adjoining feed room wing. It will be of frame construction on a concrete foundation. There will be 10 bull pens complete with fittings, a semen collection room, laboratory and feed room. Plumbing, heating and electrical service will be provided.

Another will be a lounging barn, 56 feet by 168 feet. It will be a pole type building and will be equipped with metal covered roof and walls and with electric lights.

The third building will be a feeding barn, 56 feet by 168 feet. It, too, will be the pole type and will have metal covered roof and walls. There will be a concrete floor, watering bowls and electric lights.

The yard paving, between the lounging and feeding barns, will take in an area 45 feet by 168 feet.



The Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations has established 1961 as World Seed Year. Sixty-five FAO member governments and nine dependent territories have decided to take part in a World Seed Campaign designed to increase the productivity and quality of agricultural, horticultural and forestry products.

As a member of the United Nations and a supporter of FAO, Canada has agreed to participate in the Campaign. A Canadian World Seed Year Committee has been established on which are represented the federal and provincial governments, the universities and the major organizations concerned with seed production, processing and marketing. This Committee has been active and the following projects have been initiated.

1. The World Seed Campaign emblem will be used widely on letterheads, seed catalogues and various other publications. The slogan "Good Seed Pays" has been adopted for use throughout Canada. This will appear on stamp cancellations and numerous other displays in conjunction with the FAO emblem.

2. The Post Office Department of the Federal Government has agreed to give serious consideration to a request to prepare a special commemorative stamp for use throughout Canada during World Seed Year.

3. The Information Service of the Canada Department of Agriculture is publishing a leaflet on seed which will be distributed widely both within and outside of Canada.

4. The Agricultural Institute of Canada will publish a special issue of the A.I.C. Review early in 1961 dealing with Seed in Canadian Agriculture.

5. Arrangements are underway to stage special World Seed Year exhibits at National and Provincial exhibitions. It is hoped that a number of agricultural fairs in 1961 will be developed around the "good seed" theme.

6. A seed training course of three months duration was offered to students from Colombo plan countries this year. These representatives from different countries in the Far East were given an opportunity to study Canadian methods of plant breeding, seed multiplication, seed inspection, pedigreeing, processing and merchandizing. As part of their program this group of twelve students visited Macdonald College for a day in August.

7. The National Film Board in cooperation with the Canada Department of Agriculture is preparing a color film on Canadian seed production. It is expected this film will be available to organizations in 1961.

You as a seed user, even if not a seed grower, can assist in promoting the purpose of World Seed Year. Watch for the slogan and the F.A.O. emblem — they are designed to attract attention to the seed campaign.

Tell your friends about the project. Help the Committee, and Canada, put the program across in 1961!

Remember: "Good Seed Pays."

H. R. Klinck.

LUDWIG DIRECTOR PLANT RESEARCH

Dr. Ralph A. Ludwig, 45, has been appointed director of the

Plant Research Institute in the Research Branch of the Canada Department of Agriculture.

He was director of the department's Regional Research Station at Kentville, N.S., and comes to Ottawa to fill the post vacated by Dr. H. A. Senn who resigned in August to head a department at University of Wisconsin.

The new appointee, born in Calgary, had been at Kentville less than two years, being promoted from head of the Plant Pathology Section of the Science Service Laboratory, London, Ont., in April 1959. He had eight years' service at London and 11 years before that teaching at Macdonald College.

Dr. Ludwig attended high school at Medicine Hat and took his B.Sc. and M.Sc. at the University of Alberta, and the Ph.D. at McGill in 1947, specializing in plant pathology.

He is author and co-author of more than a score of research publications, chiefly on fungicides, and has participated in many national and international scientific conferences. He was secretary to the Phytopathology Section of the 9th International Botanical Congress.

HOG PRICES SUPPORTED IN 1961

The Agricultural Stabilization Board will again support hog prices in 1961 by the Deficiency Payment Method.

Hog producers who have not registered with the Board will not be eligible for deficiency payments. Those who registered in 1960 will use the same registration number in 1961.

It is important that each hog producer be assured that his registration number be provided to the drover, shipper, commission agent or packer on each shipment of hogs.

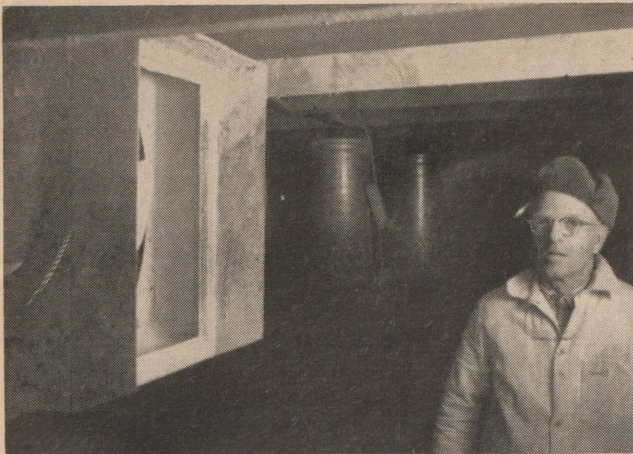
In cases where hog producers have not registered they should do so immediately so that they may obtain credit for all hogs marketed in 1961.

Registration cards may be obtained from drover, shipper, commission agents, packers or the Federal Department of Agriculture, Production and Marketing Branch at:

316 Bridge Street, Montreal, or 1262 MaGuire Ave., Sillery, Que.

The Department of Agriculture wants to emphasize the importance of the registration numbers and is asking the cooperation of all concerned for each shipment of hogs.

THIS IS VERTICAL . . . (Continued from page 9)



Albert Gauthier beside one of his huge ventilating fans so necessary to maintain air circulation for broilers. In background feeders hang on ceiling while empty house is cleaned.

Below: Albert Gauthier's converted barn with newly constructed bulk bin. Bin has 6 ton capacity.



pound was, and this cost is broken down into the cost per pound for feed, for litter, for power, etc. They know the feed conversion, the mortality rate, and the profit or loss. By comparing this with the results of other producers and other batches, they can cut any abnormal costs and check trouble spots.

Producers appreciate and ask for the advice of Mr. Milord, the fieldman. Should they sense trouble, they're on the phone immediately. The confidence of the producers in the Co-op is reciprocated. The Co-op, through Mr. Milord, provides them with the latest information and holds periodic study sessions.

It was one of these study ses-

sions which convinced the broiler producers that they must switch to buying feed in bulk to cut costs. By buying bulk feed the producers will save \$3 per ton and much work, since all feed will be mechanically elevated to the floor level at which it is being used. It will also save the time required to open feed bags. The Co-op has equipped itself with a heavy scale to weigh the bulk feed truck which it has just acquired. Both the producers and the Co-op are convinced that it is only by cutting costs to the bone that they can stay in the business and make a penny.

Judging from the remodelling of homes that was occurring when I visited some of the farmers, the broiler business is paying off for them. Also, as Dale Keet remarked, this way they have, as members of the Co-op, some say in how their business is being run. What they are really doing is their own vertical integrating. Says Dale: "Why shouldn't we? We have at least as much right to any profits to be made as some shareholder living in Montreal or Toronto."

From the Co-op's point of view, contracting is paying off handsomely. Its business volume is increasing and so is the interest of the members. "Co-ops", says Manager Gravel, "have two reasons for being social and economic. By helping the farmers control and understand their own business, we are meeting the first objective. By making a dollar for our members we are meeting the second essential requirement." President Nicol justifies the contracts this way: "A co-operative", he emphasizes,



Bulk feed delivery truck purchased by Sherbrooke Co-op. Manager Gravel points out mechanical unloading apparatus to President Nicol.

"is an instrument provided by farmers for themselves for more rational production and marketing. That's the way we're using the Sherbrooke Co-operative." It's that same philosophy that has spurred the Co-op into contract swine production this month.

WHY WATER . . .

(Continued from page 11)

this water is taken into the plant through the roots. Most of this water serves only to transport food. It does not take part in permanent development of the plant. Therefore, a large proportion of it is lost through the skin of the plant in the form of water vapour. This process is called transpiration. Most of the water vapour is lost through tiny pores in the skin of the leaves. The faster plants grow, the more water they lose in this manner.

One would not think that much water could be lost in this way. However, it has been found that every pound of dry plant matter produced in the growing season requires from 200-500 gallons of water, depending on the kind of crop. Another estimate says that one acre of cabbage may give off as much as three to four tons of water in one day.

WILL POWER

Will power is defined as the ability to eat just one salted peanut.

The Country Lane

THE SNOW STORM

When I awoke this dreary morn,
And was from my cocoon reborn,
The window-sill was filled with snow,
And day was but a greyish glow.
I could not see the building well;
So fast the fluffy snowflakes fell,
The drifting white swept by the panes
And blew across deserted lanes.
The naked trees bent 'neath the blast,
Which howled in anger as it passed,
And not a soul was there in sight;
The world lay dead in cold, grey light.
The only man on Earth, was I:
The last to live, and last to die.
I was alone, and filled with doubt.
"Not quite alone!", the storm cried out.

C. Jon CROSS

Macdonald College.

CASTLES

Men hate men whose God and colour's not their own.
They quibble and squabble across high wood tables,
And talk.

And a solitary child

Digging a castle of soft, new sand,
Waits.

Leaders feign mercy and truth and diplomacy,
Losing all faith in the kindness of Man:

Suspicion and secrecy,
Weapons and armies,
And war.

And a solitary child

Digging a castle of soft, new sand,
Waits.

The world's survived two, and a third one - so what?
Eagles fly higher than sickles, they say:

They're stronger and sharper,
They're keen-eyed and ready
For war.

And a solitary child

Digging a castle of soft, new sand,
Waits.

Eagles fly higher than sickles, they say:

The verbose accounts,
Minute points of dissention drag on, drag on,
And, while the empty eloquence of men, in this, an
[egg-shell world,

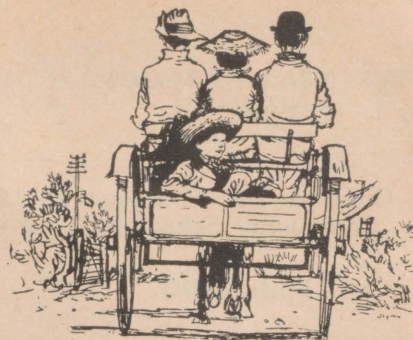
Persists to drown the cries for peace and love,

And a solitary child

Digging a castle of soft, new sand,
Waits.

Della GOLLAND,

Macdonald College.



THE SIMPLE LAST HOURS OF AN OBSCURE

A simple hour, and reptile clouds
Invaded attics of the sky;
A forest saint compared two paths
And chose a silent place to die.

A hermit and a fallen tree:
He hailed it Dreaming Skeleton—
It seemed his shadow. Both were black
Against white birch, the forest nun.
A silent place, his place to die: :

Along the ground each leaf he met
Lay vicar of a season's god—
Some leaf which had not fallen yet.

A sparrow died: the saint gave up
A last, a simple hour, to sit
And mourn this tiny death; he knew
His own death soon would echo it.

A simple hour to end his walk:
The chill of infant night enthralled
Him. Attics of the sky come down
And reptile clouds about him crawled.

The hermit, in his dying, knew
The forest sky should never rest
If stars returned each night to play

Upon that day-rubbed palimpsest.
A simple hour: the dying saint
Recalled the night he left the sea
To build a forest hut, and have
The moon appraise his carpentry.

Tonight the moon as forester
Came down to greet the hermit, put
Herself into a barque of clouds
And led the saint into his hut.

The simplest hour, his hour to die:
The hermit stretched his arm—an oar
Of withered flesh—and with his tools
He nailed a flower to the floor.

He nailed a flower, nailed a prayer—
A gentle rite. Old trees began
To lean upon his hut—they knew
Man followed tree, tree followed man.

Deborah EIBEL

McGill University

Democracy cannot be propagandized in the usual sense of that term. It cannot be sold. It can be learned only by being undergone. You cannot convert people to democracy: they must convert themselves. You can't sell democracy, you can only experience it.

Edgar DALE

THE YEAR WITHOUT A SUMMER

Given at the Missisquoi Community School by

Doris KIDD

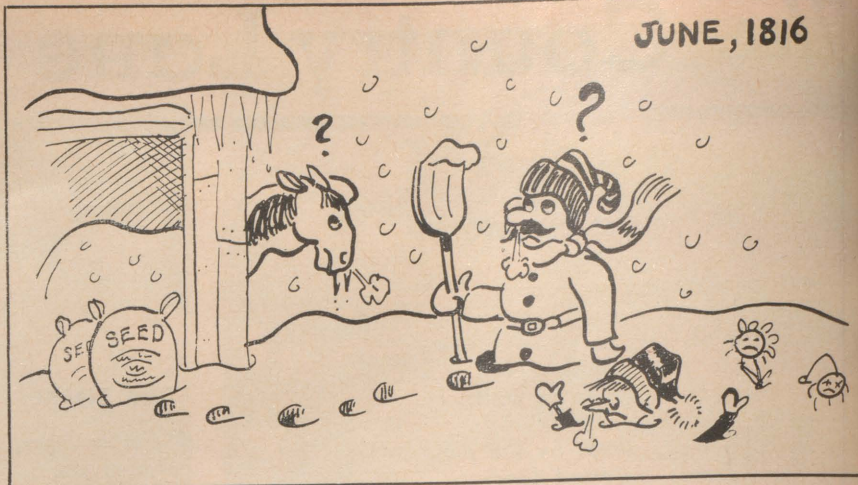
THE year 1816 was known as the year without a summer and many old-timers remember hearing about it from their fathers. That year, the north wind blew all summer, bringing snow and sleet and there was a hard frost every night. Those who had planted their potatoes, dug up the seed for eating, as there was no hope for a crop of any kind. From June until September the farmers worked in overcoats and mittens. We have an account of this given by David Miltimore, who was twelve years old at that time and had good reason to remember it, in which he says:

"One of the severest snow-storms within my recollection fell on the 17th. of that June; that was the day we got ten inches, it was ten good solid inches on the level. I had good reason to remember that day. My father had some sheep in a back pasture, to reach which we had to go through a piece of woods for nearly a mile. The snow began to fall on the 17th, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and my father started, after dinner, to fix up some sort of shelter for the sheep in the pasture. No one had any idea, cold and eccentric as the season was, that we would have snow to amount to anything at that time of year. I remember father, as he went out of the door, turning to my mother and saying in a jocular way:

"If I'm not back in an hour, call the neighbours and start them after me. June is a bad month to get buried in the snow, especially when it gets to be so near the Fourth of July".

"The snow increased in fury, and by night it had drifted so that the roads were almost impassable, but even then, and when it grew dark, none of the family felt uneasy about father. The weather had grown intensely cold.

"When night set in, however, and there were still no signs of father's return, mother sent me to alarm the neighbours and tell them that we believed father had



been lost in the snow. In spite of the severity of the night all the neighbours that could be reached turned out and searched the woods all night, but no sign of the miss-

ing man could be found. The search was kept up all the next day and the next night without finding any trace of him, except that

(Continued from page 18)

Notice To Readers

"I share the belief of those who claim that a people who take no pride in their ancestry, are indifferent to what their forebears did in the brave days of old, and have no curiosity as to how they bore themselves in the stress of early settlement, is a people greatly to be pitied." So wrote John P. Noyer, President of the Missisquoi Historical Society in the year 1905. He went on to state the purpose of an Historical Society in this way: "To gather all the incidents and traditions respecting early settlement, and all things connected with the pioneers in that settlement. To put the whole in shape so that those who come after us may not, like us, be groping in the dark after things unseen."

The Macdonald Farm Journal plans to keep this page for Quebec history. Already we have published articles by Clifford Rhicard and G. P. Hawke. We hope that our readers will take an interest in this page, and we also hope that we will receive articles from our readers and from Historical Societies. Quebec does not suffer from a lack of history.

May I quote from a letter written by Charles S. Moore in 1905 to the News and Advocate at St. Johns.

"Now ladies and gentlemen, the chance of your life is at hand to assist in the accumulation and preservation of all that

pertains to the early history of your County. We feel sure that you will be exuberant with joy at the opportunity provided, but we wish to urge you to keep as calm as possible under the excitement. Exercise that Godlike quality of self command and let everything be done in decency and order"—and one might add with respect for historical truth.

Articles should be approximately 1000 words in length (one page of the Journal). Any photographs or sketches you might care to send in to add interest to an article would be greatly appreciated. We would particularly like a photograph of the author. We guarantee to return photographs in the same condition in which they are received. Remuneration for articles is in the form of the satisfaction received by thousands of our readers who here first learned something about the history of your County — and extra copies of the Macdonald Farm Journal. Remember, the Journal is a non-profit magazine.

Many people have already expressed great interest in our historical page. We hope that this venture will be successful, and we rely on your articles and your criticism to make it so.

We appreciate the kind permission of Mr. G. P. Hawke to use notes he delivered to the Cowansville Community School on October 7th, 1959.

Eighteenth Century Hospitality

By Prof. Helen R. NEILSON,
Director, School of Household Science



RECENTLY we received an old cook book which gives a most interesting account of the affairs of the family in the eighteenth century. It contains recipes (spelt receipts in those days), budgets, lessons in spelling and reading for the young, remedies for illnesses of all descriptions and even instructions on how to kill rats! But most important it gives us some insight into everyday living conditions. The cook book even contains proverbs or maxims considered to be appropriate for meditation by the housewife. One such maxim, aimed no doubt at improving her work schedules, is:

"In the morning think what you have to do; and at night ask yourself what you have done".

In 1776 Elizabeth Raffald published her book called "The English Housekeeper, for the Use and Ease of Ladies, Housekeepers, Cooks, Etc. Wrote purely from Practice and consisting of near Nine Hundred Original Receipts, most of which never appeared in Print". The book is signed by the Author and is therefore genuine, since the frontispice carries the warning that, "no book is genuine unless signed by the Author".

January was the month when entertainment was "most wanted" in 1776, and the rule for setting a grand table was that the number of desserts, offered after the table cloth was removed, must equal the number of dishes served in the first courses. All the dishes were placed on the table which was covered with a cloth and the guests apparently helped themselves. After the second course the cloth was "drawn" and the desserts were served.

The authoress recommends a bill of fare of twenty-four dishes served in two main courses, therefore, the correct number of desserts would be twenty-four also. These would consist of five frozen desserts or ices arranged in the middle of the table, with four plates each of dried fruits and preserved fruits, usually apricots, green gage

plums, grapes and pears. Radiating out from the centre at the four corners would be dishes of nuts, prunes, oranges and olives. Other nuts and candied fruits make up the remaining dessert dishes. The authoress suggests that the wise housewife, who wants to set a grand table, will lay up a supply of sweetmeats (preserves) in summer for use in the winter.

The authoress also suggests decorations which can be used to enhance the appearance of the table. One was called "Moonshine" and consisted of jellies made in the shape of the moon and stars, floating in a foamy custard and decorated with flowers. Also, no grand table was complete without silver and gold webs, made from spun sugar and used to cover sweetmeats. The gold effect was obtained by adding egg yolk to the sugar mixture. The spinning usually required two hours or more and was done by dipping a knife into the melted sugar and spinning the thread around an overturned bowl. The sugar syrup has to be kept at just the right temperature and the instructions state that the operator should sit in front of a small but hot fire to spin.

If you wonder what a twenty-four course meal might consist of, here is a sample menu:

Eleven and Eleven—Two Removes

(This means eleven dishes in each

course with two main dishes, removes, served at a side table. The two courses consisted of setting the table twice, eleven dishes were placed on the table for each course).

The authoress explains that most housekeepers find it a troublesome task to plan the bill of fare, not to have two things of the same kind — by our modern standards the trouble would be to prepare so many dishes at once, not to mention the cost of such a feast!

The cost of living in those early days was less, of course, but so was their income. An estimate of the cost of necessary expenditures for a family in the "middle station of life" consisting of a man, his wife, four children and a maid servant was about \$800 per year.

Of this, food and other supplies cost \$336. It is of interest to note that the weekly budget included \$2.00 for meat, 60 cents each for bread and butter, and 20 cents for cheese, but only 10 cents for milk. Soap and candles were relatively expensive and it required 2-1/2 lbs. of candles per week to light the house.

Their yearly budget included twenty-four dollars for a holiday in the country for "the health and recreation of the family". They also budgeted \$60 per annum for bad debts!

A note of poignancy is found in the home remedies which jostled

FIRST COURSE

Hare Soup		
Salmon		
Pigeon Pie	Shrimp Sauce	Fried Sole
Deal Olives	Small Ham	Anchovy Sauce
Cauliflower with white sauce	Stewed Peas	Duck a la Mode
	Potatoes	
(Remove: Brisket of Beef Stewed)		

SECOND COURSE

Pheasants	Lobster	Macaroni
Stewed Mushrooms	Sweetbreads	French Beans
Orange Jelly	Sago Pudding	Open Tart
Raspberry Cream		Snipes in Savory
Form		Jelly
(Remove: Green Goose, i.e. a young goose, less than three months old).		

recipes for space in the worthy housewife's book. Often the remedies were completely worthless, such as cordials to prevent the plague; while others were quite dangerous to use, for instance, cow's dung was recommended for burns and scalds, mixed with hogs-grease!

It must have been a very strenuous and probably expensive undertaking for the housewife to entertain in 1776 when the accepted bill of fare was so elaborate. However, several appropriate proverbs or maxims were offered for her consideration when contemplating hospitality, for example:

"Be not too sparing; know thou are mortal made;
Nor can thy wealth be to the grave conveyed."

or

"Never indulge yourself in Sloth; for Idleness is the greatest Prodigality; it throws away Time which is invaluable, and when it is Past can never be recovered by any Power or Art or Nature."

Just a peek into an old cook book makes one feel very "Slothful" in these 1960 days of frozen foods and mixes, and one is filled with admiration for our female ancestors who, in spite of the effort involved in entertaining, were "given to hospitality".

THE YEAR . . .

(Continued from page 16)

he had reached the pasture and built a shelter of boughs in one corner of the lot, under which the sheep were huddled. On the forenoon of the third day they found father half buried in the snow a mile from the pasture, in almost the opposite direction from home. He was dead. He had evidently become lost in the blinding storm and had wandered about until he succumbed to fatigue and exposure. It seems a most improbable thing that a person ever fell a victim to a snowstorm in the month of June in this latitude, but I have sorrowful knowledge of one instant, where it was only too true.

"The wind during June, July and August of 1816 was almost continually in the north, and it blew fiercely and cold. Farmers put in their crops and shivered under their wraps while doing so. There was but little use in planting, nothing grew, to speak of. There was very little rain during the entire summer. The great piles of firewood that always accumu-

lated during the summer months at the farmhouse back doors, in readiness for winter, didn't accumulate in 1816. They were needed for current use.

"I remember that an old farmer named Shay was the only man that had any corn to gather in our neighbourhood that year. He saved his crops in a funny way, and it was by building immense bonfires around his field, which he kept burning all night and on the coldest days. He and hired help took turns in patrolling the field at night and keeping the fires well supplied with pine-knots, which were an abundant material in those days. This novel expedient on the part of Farmer Shay kept his cornfield warm and free of pests, and he had the only crop of corn in that part of the country.

"July was colder than June, August was still colder. Ice formed a quarter of an inch thick in July, but in August, in Vermont, water was frozen to the depth of nearly an inch. On the 30th of August there was a severe snow storm. August was as cheerless and dreary as November sometimes is. There was not a green thing to be seen anywhere. The first two weeks in September brought the first real warm weather we had experienced since May. The thermometer registered as high as 70 degrees.

"The general opinion had been formed that the cause of the cold weather was a sudden and rapid cooling of the sun and many believed that the end of all things was not far away. The appearance of the warm spell in September destroyed this tale for a time, but on the 16th the cold weather returned, and the people were once more thrown back to the old belief. An old man named James Gooding

killed all his stock and then hanged himself, after vainly trying to induce his wife to make away with herself also, to escape a gradual and terrible death by freezing and starvation, which he believed was to be the common doom. Cold weather increased from the middle of September until winter, and it may be said that the year 1816—in Vermont and Eastern Canada, at least—had no summer or autumn. There wasn't grain enough raised for seed the next year, and those who were lucky enough to have more of the crop of 1815 on hand than they wanted for their own use had no difficulty in selling it for \$5 or more a bushel.

"Those who feared that the sun was cooling off in 1816 changed their minds in 1817, for that was one of the hottest and driest summers that ever settled down in that country".

MORE SANITARY POULTRY MANAGEMENT

It is often said that an ounce of prevention is more effective and, in the long run, less expensive than a pound of cure. In the case of poultry, to safeguard the health of his birds and ensure normal growth and satisfactory production, the poultryman should take all the sanitary measures he possibly can.

Sanitation usually refers to the cleanliness of poultry houses, and it is true that this is one of the essential conditions. Nevertheless, there are other equally important factors. Mr. Adrien Dubé, of the Quebec Department of Agriculture, reminds us that sanitation also involves the elimination of sick birds, the immediate destruc-

(Continued on page 21)



Eastern Township history class at Missisquoi Community School. Author of "Year Without A Summer", Doris Kid, is front centre. Standing at right is Clifford Rhicard, class instructor.

The Better Impulse

NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE
WOMEN'S INSTITUTES OF QUEBEC

FROM THE OFFICE

Re Jubilee: A Jubilee committee working on the display of QWI history and interests, would like material for scrapbooks to be displayed at Convention. Anything of provincial interest to be sent to Mrs. Gordon French, Sawyerville, of county interest to your county president.

For those working on Tweedsmuir community project for Senator Cairine Wilson trophy there is a helpful booklet called "Citizenship Projects" which you may have by writing Citizenship Branch, Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration, Ottawa.

Calling all branches: Don't forget to send in your dollar for the Lady Aberdeen Scholarship Fund (to Prov. Treasurer). Our ACWW president Mrs. Van Beekhoff attended the FAO meeting in Rome and was asked to serve (the only woman) on the Advisory Committee to the Director General of FAO on the new Freedom from Hunger Campaign. As you know, our contribution to this campaign is the Lady Aberdeen Scholarships.

Mrs. Van Beekhoff states, "The Home Economics Branch of FAO has already offered all assistance needed and is highly interested in this our project . . . The Campaign will be carried on in the five or six years to come. It cannot give immediate relief — it is a long term project.

"The fact that there still are hungry people in vast territories — that there still exists malnutrition on a large scale — should worry us — and should not leave us at peace — until we have joined forces to banish this evil out of the world — not just by handing out food to the needy, but by helping to change the basic conditions — wherever needed . . . May I ask you to join in this effort to make the FFHC just as successful as has been the action for the World Refugees?"

* * *
Board Members — Semi-Annual, January 27, 28, 1961. YWCA, Montreal.

* * *
The office looks so gay and festive thanks to the cards from our wonderful friends, from Pontiac to Gaspe.

PROFILE



Mrs. GEORGE MCGIBBON
(2nd vice-president)

Mrs. George McGibbon is a graduate teacher of Macdonald College, and has been a very active W.I. member for 22 years.

She has been president of the Lachute W.I. for three different terms, and has been Convenor in many departments, both Branch and County. Mrs. McGibbon served previously on the Provincial Board as Supervisor Of Junior Women's Institutes.

The Women's Institute, being a rural organization, needs officers with an understanding of rural women's problems, and this Mrs. McGibbon has, for she was born and brought up on a farm. She is keenly interested in conservation and reforestation, and has herself assisted in the planting of several thousand trees.

The promotion of agriculture and School Fairs is high on the list of W.I. objectives, and Mrs. McGibbon is active in School Fair work, and has done considerable demonstrating and judging in cooking, sewing, and handicraft.

Mrs. McGibbon's interests, outside W.I. are varied. She is an excellent public speaker, and has even been asked as guest speaker at local mens' organizations. As a writer, she has had articles published in several magazines.

The Federal Election was an-

other challenge to Mrs. McGibbon, and although not elected, she did much to uphold the democratic principles in the choosing of candidates. She has served as Red Cross president, Historical Society president, president and organizer of the Consumer Branch of the Wartime Prices & Trade Board for Argenteuil & Two Mountains, and is vice-pres. of the Quebec Association of Museums. Retarded children's work, and church work are not neglected by this busy person, who is a good mixer, and has the ability of getting along with others.

A REPORT ON THE CANADIAN CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION

by Mrs. G. W. REMBER

The Canadian Conference on Education (C.C.E.) is an organization whose members represent over 50 national organizations in Canada. Industrial Management Labour, Agriculture, Universities, Educators, Nurses, Librarians, Women's Institutes, parents and veterans are all represented in the C.C.E.

The purpose of the C.C.E. is to bring together laymen and educators in order to exchange information and ideas on Canada's educational system. Lt. Col. K. R. Swinton has expressed the importance of the C.C.E. in these words. "Our group (the C.C.E.) provides an opportunity for citizens of all walks of life to play a role in setting the pattern of the educational programmes in Canada. Education has become everybody's business in a very real sense. It is no longer the concern of the few. For this reason it is important that more and more people have an understanding of the basic needs of education, and how these needs may be met with the greatest effectiveness." An important feature of the Canadian Conference on Education is the inclusion of interested laymen, not only in the counsels of the organization, but also in its direction.

The C.C.E. held its first meeting in Ottawa in February 1958. Since then eight provinces have formed provincial committees of the C.C.E. and Ontario and Quebec are in the process of forming such commit-

tees. Finances for the continuing operation of the C.C.E. come largely from Industry, but Labour, represented by Max Swerdlow, chairman of the executive committee of the Conference and educational director of the Canadian Labour Congress, is also actively interested in the C.C.E. Fred Price, President of the Quebec Home and School Association, is the full time director of the Canadian Conference on Education.

We cannot afford to ignore today's educational problems. To quote Senator Donald Cameron: "There must be a fourth "R" in education — "Responsibility". As sure as the sun will rise to-morrow the future of the world to millions of people now is in the hands of the educators and scientists". The Canadian Conference on Education provides a common meeting ground for the specialists and the laymen to meet the challenge of education. Over one billion dollars a year is spent on education in Canada, making it, next to the Government itself, the biggest business in Canada.

The C.C.E. does more than hold

conferences. It also attempts to bring the problems of education to the attention of the general public. It sponsors "Education Week" and handles all the administrative difficulties concerned with this project. It distributes material on education to hundreds of Canadian organizations. It keeps in close touch with educational associations throughout Canada, and maintains contact with organizations in the United States such as the White House Conference on Children and Youth, and the National Citizens' Council for Better Schools. Magazine and Newspaper articles are promoted by the C.C.E., and it also makes use of T.V. and radio to keep the Canadian people informed on educational questions.

Certainly there is a growing interest on the part of laymen in education. People are more concerned about library service than they have ever been before. Many industries supply scholarships and provide in-service training so that men can continue to study. The Canadian Labour Congress is striving to increase its educational programme. Each year more people

are taking part in the educational opportunities supplied by those working in adult education, and other groups, particularly the Home and School and the Church, are attempting to assess their share in meeting the needs of education.

The Canadian Conference on Education helps to satisfy this growing interest, and works with untiring strength not only to help solve the problem of present-day education, but to bring to the attention of Canadians their responsibility in the training of their children.

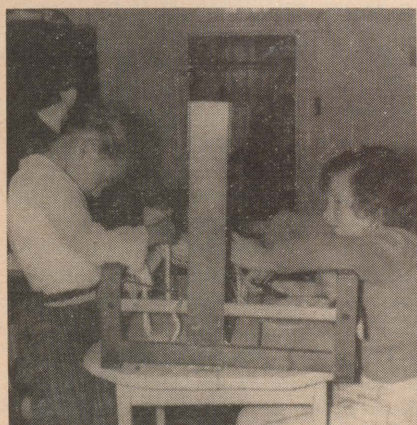
THE humble spud has a strange knack of turning sweet when stored at low temperatures. For this reason exact temperatures mean everything to the subsequent usefulness of this tuber, according to R. B. Hyde of the Canada Department of Agriculture's Experimental Farm at Morden, Man.

At temperatures below 50 de-

(Continued on next page)



Anita Benwell shown holding warp.
Frances Walker rolling it on.



Betty Dea, age 9, (ribbon in hair) handing threads to sister Audrey, 11 years, who is threading heddles.

Small Fingers Can Weave Too

We have been waiting for space in the Journal to tell you about a course given by our technician Ruth Runnells down in the Gaspé in August.

The course was held at the home of Mrs. Alvin Journeau, Marcell, and the class consisted of children all the way from 9 to 15 years. Miss Runnells says 'the weaving the children tackled were small pieces of overshot which they all made into handbags. On the very

hot days we worked on a shaded balcony and battled with the flies'. That the children won is evidenced by the samples of work shown here.

Ruth was delighted with her class and it is evident there are many potential handicrafters among the younger fry.



Frances Walker slewing reed.



Gladys Hottot weaving.

greens F. the starches in stored potatoes begin to turn into sugar, the change becoming more rapid as freezing point is neared.

The sugar content of standard varieties of potatoes stored for one month at 40 degrees was found to be five times the amount measured at harvesting. In subsequent months it did not increase much and most of the sugar that accumulated during storage disappeared after the potatoes had been kept at room temperature for two weeks.

Other points brought out in the study were:

Potatoes chilled below 40 degrees retained their sweetness.

Household storage at 40-42 degrees checked sprouting considerably.

Storage temperatures above 45 degrees are necessary for potatoes that are to be processed into chips

and french fries. (Such potatoes can be conditioned at higher temperatures just before being used for manufacture).

Mr. Hyde adds that the sugar content of potatoes may go up in storage to as much as 10 per cent of the tuber's dry weight, and the lower the specific gravity of the tuber the quicker is the rate of sugar accumulation, generally speaking.

Potatoes stored at low temperatures, he concludes, develop a sweet taste, have poor appearance when cooked for the table and produce dark-coloured chips and french fries.

* * *

Scatter rugs used on highly polished floors, especially near the top of stairs, may be the cause of falls, unless they are treated to prevent sliding.

POULTRY MANAGEMENT . . .

(Continued from page 18)

tion of the dead bodies, the isolation of young flocks from old ones, uncontaminated litter and balanced diet. Buildings and equipment should be disinfected before a new flock is housed and, for this purpose, it is recommended that a powerful commercial disinfectant be used, strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's directions. All parasites capable of giving rise to serious troubles should also be destroyed. Strangers who might carry infection to the flock should not be allowed to visit the poultry establishment. A good system of sanitation also includes the carrying out of a programme of immunisation by vaccination or preventive medication, if diseases are prevalent in the neighbourhood.

Many serious disorders could be prevented by more careful attention to sanitation. Prevention is better than cure.

The Month With the W.I.

OUR big news this month is of course three new branches, and we are delighted to have a report from one of them, Notre Dame du Nord. Welcome to the "Month with the W.I."

As usual Christmas Cheer was dispensed with true W.I. generosity, to Hospitals, shut-ins, retarded children and many other local organizations. Due to the early deadline only 12 Counties are represented, all other reports will be held over until next month.

ARGENTEUIL:

ARUNDEL had a visit from the County president, Mrs. Doig, and a round table discussion on Education and the needs of our youth, led by Mrs. Edward Graham. BROWNSBURG held a card party and a Home Bake sale to augment funds. DALESVILLE enjoyed a talk by Mrs. Smillie on her trip west, and FRONTIER heard Dr. Suzanne McKimmie speak on Cancer and Arthritis. Sunshine W.I. of Hawkesbury East, Ontario, was entertained by this branch. JERUSALEM BETHANY enjoyed the hospitality of Arundel W.I. An article was read on "A Woman's place in the home, the community and the Business World", and a contest held on the National Leaders at the United Nations General Assembly in New York. LACHUTE sponsored a successful dessert card party, and LAKEFIELD W.I. was entertained by Lachute. MILLE ISLES learnt of the work of the Salvation Army from their guest speaker, Miss Joan Perry, who is a probation officer for women on parole in the municipal court of Montreal. This branch entertained Upper Lachute East End. PIONEER heard excerpts from a speech on safety, written by Mrs. Roylance, FWIC President, and read by Mrs. A. Parker, and a poem by Mr. A. Graham. MORIN HEIGHTS had a panel discussion on Homework in our Schools and Improvements in the Educational System. A Slipper course was held, and the Canadair plant visited. UPPER LACHUTE EAST END sent a blanket to Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Jackson on their 50th wedding An-

niversary, and held a card party in aid of the Senior Citizens Home. Instead of a gift exchange, a donation was given to the School for Retarded Children.

BONAVENTURE:

BLACK CAPE catered to a dinner for the Bonaventure and Gaspe Teachers' Conference held at New Richmond. Household Hints were given and an article read on African Violets. GRAND CASCAPEDIA report a record sum raised at their Hallowe'en Party and MARCEL heard a talk on Fire Prevention given by their president, Mrs. Arthur Nadeau. A film show at the local school added to the funds. PORT DANIEL report a successful School Fair. Mrs. Cameron Dow read a poem entitled "Growing Old". RESTIGOUCHE responded to the roll call with an exchange of jellies and pickles, and sent gifts to two patients in the Sanitorium at Mont Joli.

GATINEAU:

AYLMER EAST heard two Charter members, Miss Janet Riley and Mrs. Routliffe, recall the first meeting of this Institute 35 years ago. To mark the Anniversary, Mrs. Leo Cadieux, the hostess, made a birthday cake, complete with 35 candles. Mr. J. W. Delaney entertained with colored films on South Africa and a tour through the Dupont Nylon factory. EARDLEY had Mr. Neil Drummond of Shawville as guest speaker, his subject being "Fairs" with an emphasis on School Fairs. Mrs. E. Kennedy and Mrs. R. Bronson were appointed to a committee to choose articles to be shown at Quyon School Fair. HURDMAN HEIGHTS had an interesting discussion — "How could we keep our young men on the farm" and held a contest on current events. KAZABAZUA saw a film on fire-fighting shown by Douglas Carruthers of the Ottawa Fire Department. RUPERT members, forty-three strong, enjoyed a bus trip to the Ottawa Experimental Farm, Airport, Supreme Court and

Gatineau Park. WAKEFIELD report that four men entertained with a debate-Resolved that Television is beneficial to Society. \$206 was collected for the CNIB, and used clothing sent to the Unitarian Service Committee. WRIGHT: Miss Inez Derby, convenor of Citizenship, spoke on "Citizenship" and quoted Hon. Vincent Massey's "Credo for Young Canadians". Their roll call was to name a Governor General since Confederation. Items from the Federated News were reviewed by Mrs. Ralph Stevenson.

MEGANTIC:

INVERNESS awarded a scholarship to the Grade IX pupil with the highest marks, entering Grade X. A subscription for ten copies of the Federated News was taken, and W.I. seals and Hasti-Notes ordered. KINNEAR'S MILLS report observance of Armistice at their meeting, and a card party was held.

MISSISQUOI:

COWANSVILLE sent a gift and a card to their W.I. link in England, and heard a letter from this branch read. A voluntary donation was received from each member, and sent to the Retarded Children's School. DUNHAM are collecting material for a skit to be presented on Plattsburg T.V. in January. Each member brought in a gift for a child to send to the Sweetburg Hospital. FORDYCE held a fashion show of clothes made by members, and heard the following convenors reports: Agriculture-Stress Within, Education-Saving for Christmas, Publicity-American Women Praised, Home Economics — Is She Safe (on milk) and Welfare and Health-Sleep for Beauty. STANBRIDGE EAST erected a lighted Christmas tree on W.I. land, and brought in a gift for a child in Hospital.



The Executive of the Notre Dame du Nord W.I. Left to right: Mrs. Alex Chevrier, Treas., Miss Thérèse Rivest, Sec., Miss Molly Polson, Pres., Mrs. Shirley McBride, 1st Vice-Pres., Mrs. Aubrey McLaren, 2nd Vice-Pres.



Some of the members of the Notre Dame du Nord W.I, Temiskaming County.

PONTIAC:

BRISTOL heard a talk on Art given by Mrs. McDowell. A donation was made towards "Awards Night" at Shawville High School, and a parcel of food sent to Brookdale Farm. ELMSIDE had a discussion on Welfare work, and an auction sale. FORT COULONGE answered the roll call with an Irish joke. 15 members took the hat-making course. QUYN had Mrs. L. Corrigan as a guest (Convenor of Citizenship). School prizes were given for highest marks in French in Grades 8, 9, and 10. WYMAN report fun at a Hallowe'en party, and a discussion on Fair exhibits. STARK CORNERS heard an appropriate reading by Mrs. Dean on the Spirit of giving.

QUEBEC:

VALCARTIER awarded two Life Memberships, to Mrs. Roy Johnston and Mrs. Eva Pageau. Films were shown on Food Spoilage and Prince Philip's trip to the Antarctic, and treats of candy sent to the school.

RICHMOND:

MELBOURNE RIDGE heard about butter substitutes, the eye bank, and cancer dressings from the appropriate convenors. Pledge cards for the eye bank were given out. Christmas corsages were judged, with prizes going to Mrs. John Hamilton and Miss Carrie Ward.

SHERBROOKE:

ASCOT entertained Bury and East Angus W.I.'s. Welfare work from 1918 was recalled and brought up to date, and there was a display of Foreign Handicrafts. BELVIDERE held a card party and made donations to the Cancer Society and the Canadian Legion. BROMPTON ROAD heard a paper on family life insurance; donated prizes to Mitchell School and remembered shut-ins and a War Veteran. LENNOXVILLE observed Fire Prevention Week, and sponsored French classes for Adults. Mr. Leonard Auger of Magog gave an address on his "Search for History in the Eastern Townships. Belvidere members were guests at this meeting. 119 knitted squares were sent to the W.V.S. A new member is reported here. MILBY heard a paper on Citizenship entitled "Children's Service to Children in a Troubled World." A collection was made for gifts for cancer patients, and a quiz on human nature was won by Mrs. Allen.

STANSTEAD:

AYERS CLIFF report a Hallowe'en party for preschool children, and BEEBE heard a paper by a member who had visited the Scottish Memorial in Edinburgh. MINTON entertained the County president, and held a bring and buy sale. HATLEY CENTRE catered to a wedding and held card parties. Prizes were given to North Hatley School. HATLEY made a donation to the Library, and subscribed to the Federated News. TOMIFOBIA held a chicken pie dinner. STANSTEAD NORTH also enjoyed a dinner and held a rug-hooking course. A donation was given to the Frontier Swim project for children, and a dinner was provided for the Plowman's Association.

TEMISKAMING

NOTRE DAME DU NORD nominated four members to plan a program for next year. Two drawings and a Penny Sale were held. These were to raise funds to buy Christmas presents for the children, to be given at a Concert.

The College Page

MACDONALD COLLEGE ROYAL

February 24, Friday

at Macdonald College

EVERYBODY WELCOME

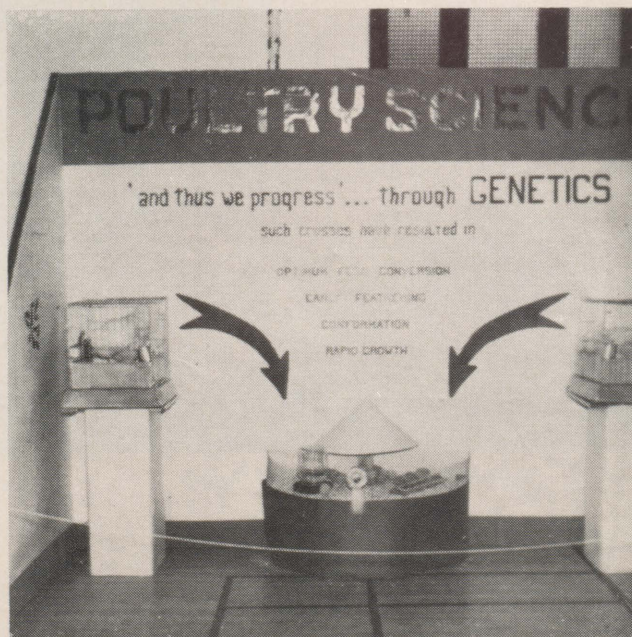
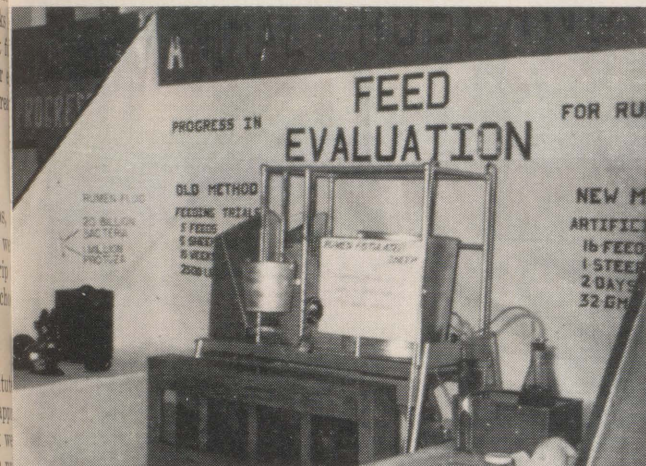
The *Royal* is a student exhibition completely planned and arranged by them to illustrate the different subjects which they study at Macdonald. It provides an excellent opportunity for high school students to obtain a glimpse of what goes on at Macdonald, making it more easy for them to choose a career. It is also recommended to parents as a good time to see what big Johnny and Janey are doing when they are at College. Don't miss it!

Upper left: Booth prepared by Animal Husbandry students showing advantages of modern feed evaluation techniques over old practices. 1960.

Left: Queen of the 1960 Royal, Kathy Knight, with her attendants.

Lower left: Miss Edna McCutcheon, then in her final year of the B.Sc. (H.Sc.) course, demonstrates to group of parents and teenagers. 1960.

Below: Poultry Husbandry arranged their booth last year to illustrate results of progress through genetics.





THE MACDONALD LASSIE